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EVENING PAPERS : THURSDAY, 25th NOVEMBER, 1948.

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### EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS - SEPTEMBER, 1948

#### Employment during September quarter, 1948.

There was an increase in the number of persons in employment in each month of the quarter ended 30th September, 1948, but the total increase (14,700) was less than 40% of the increase during the previous quarter (40,000) and of that of the September, 1947, quarter (37,200).

Despite the decline in the rate of increase during the September quarter, the numbers engaged in Civil employment (excluding rural industry and females engaged in private domestic service) at the end of the quarter reached the record total of 2,389,600 consisting of 1,738,500 males and 651,100 females. Employees of Commonwealth, State, and Local Government Authorities including services and business undertakings, such as railways, tramways, post office, education, police, and public works, together with administrative staffs, numbered 593,300 while 1,796,300 persons were in private employment.

#### Government Employment

Commonwealth Government employees at the end of September, 1948, numbered 130,600 males and 37,500 females. The number employed by State and Semi-Governmental bodies was 310,300 males and 53,600 females. Since June, 1945, the number of persons in private employment increased by 29.4 per cent. compared with an increase of 13 per cent. in Government employees.

#### Increases in all States except Tasmania

Increases in employment were recorded for all States except Tasmania in the month of September and in the quarter ended September. In Tasmania females declined by 400 during July and August, but males increased by a corresponding number during those two months only to fall by 100 in September.

#### Changes in Industrial Groups

Apart from decreases of 400 and 200 in the number of males engaged in gold-mining and education, respectively, during the September quarter the number of males employed in the various industrial groups either increased or remained unaltered. The largest numerical increase (2,800) was in the building and construction industry. This was equivalent to 1.7 per cent. of the total males engaged in that industry. The manufacturing industry showed the greatest increase in the number of females employed, the rise being 4,100 or 1.9 per cent. Decreases in female employment occurred in retail trade (400 or 0.4%) and public authority activity (mainly administrative), (600 or 2.4%).

#### Changes in Factory Employment

During the quarter ended September, 1948, increases in total employment were recorded in the treatment of non-metalliferous mine and quarry products, the manufacture of bricks, pottery, glass, etc., metal, machinery and vehicle manufacture, jewellery and watchmaking, textile and clothing manufacture, woodworking and furniture manufacture, paper and printing works, rubber manufacture, the manufacture of musical instruments and miscellaneous articles, and heat, light and power works. The greatest numerical increase was in clothing manufacture which rose by 2,013 (1.9%). Slight decreases were recorded in the manufacture of chemicals, oils and paints, tanning, fellmongery, etc., food and drink manufacture, and sawmilling.

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